WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. era Mause—The Mescotte Bunnell's Statems—Breadway and 5th st. Hoverly's J-1th St. Theatre—Connerviat Drummer.

The news from the President's sick room was more assuring yesterday than on the previous night, when the manife to ion of I ver gave the algements some slarm. The the and a grature were reduced during the doc, one the outlest condition was said to be more comfortable and encouraging. The physicians continue to speak hopefully of the prespect of recovery, but admit that the President's condition is still critical. Every day, however, puts him beyoud some peril and leaves less to be encountered.

The Issue Unchanged.

There was previous to the late murderous assault upon the President a fierce controversy going on at Albany between the two wings of the Republican party. It grew primarily out of differences which existed long prior to the election, or even to the nomination of Gen. GARFIELD for the Presideney. Those differences had been fostered and intensified by the late Fraudulent Administration, and the late Fraudulent Vice-President appeared conspicuously as a leader on one side of the fight.

The two Senators from New York had seen fit to resign their seats and appeal to their party friends in the Legislature for an explicit approval of their public course, and a fresh commission as evidence of that approval. The lines were drawn immediately. They were out of office and powerless, except for the influence which arose from personal character and ability. But all the patronage of the Federal Government was instantly thrown into the scale against them; and the chief dispensers of office, including the newly appointed Collector of this port, were on the ground managing the opposition.

But this was by no means all or the worst. The lobby swarmed with the corrupt strikers of the Central Railroad Company; and the railroad members to a man arrayed themselves against the ex-Senators. Notorious bribers plied their vocation almost without concealment; great sums of currency were paid out by the banks to men whose occupation was the buying and selling of legislative votes; and a half-hearted, partial investigation by a committee composed mainly of tools of the railroad company, with free passes in their pockets, disclosed enough to shock the tate and the nation.

It thus became apparent that the conflict between Mr. CONKLING's friends and enemies was a conflict between emptyhanded and comparatively virtuous men, and all the most corrupt and offensive ele ments of the State incited, sustained, and apparently paid by the railroad managers. The withdrawal of Mr. DEPEW makes necessary no change in this unpleasant statement. The two gentlemen nominated by the so-called caucus have precisely the same support which he had, and are and must be the creatures of the power which makes them.

Under these circumstances, an unheard-of howl is raised that Mr. CONKLING, the ablest, most distinguished, and certainly one of the most incorruptible of the Republican leaders in the United States, must withdraw from the contest and let Mr. Robertson, Mr. Sessions, and the New York Central have their way unopposed. Why? Because some days ago an insane attempt was made upon the life of the

President. But officially and properly the President has nothing to do with the election of Senators in New York; and if he had, we are totally unable to see why a brutal assault upon him should be considered a reason for putting the honor and interests pair of Senators selected by the railroad lobby at Albany. Long before GUITEAU's base shot, Mr. CONKLING had defined with clearness and precision the anti-monopoly issue upon which he stood, and nothing has occurred to change either his position or that of his opponents.

Not Exactly Logical.

The contention, on the part of several of our esteemed contemporaries, that our civil service should be revolutionized on account of the murderous assault of Guffeau, does not appear to us to rest on a very solid foundation. It reminds us of the old farmer who rushed into his house in a state of great excitement, exclaiming to his wife: " Marta, the black hen has gone off her nest and left her twelve eggs until they have got cold, and we shall have to break up housekeeping"a conclusion which does not appear to a rational mind necessarily to have followed from the premises.

Thus discourseth our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Post:

"If we are right in assuming that Gurrac's crime ha satisfied the American peops, not that the cold service needs reforming—for that they know a ready—but that something must now be done to reform it, the questi-'what they are going to do about it' is one that n this time be suggesting itself to thousands. It is hard; possible that the excitement about the President's condin will be allowed to die out without doing something toward turning away the attention of the whole class t which Gerrant belongs—the class of shittless crack brained adventurers—from the public service as a means of livelihood. It ought to be so organized and administered that the Girmann when down on their lick or telean broke," would no more think of a dovernment office as a last resource than of the pasturate of unup-

Enthusiastic foreign reformers may consider it an objection to a man as a candidate a notion is not likely to prevail widely in the United States of America. JEFFERSON, the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, lived and died poor; and one support of Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. when he was elected President, was that he lived in a log cabin and had not a coat to his back, although millions of public money had passed through his hands. Brains, heart, intelligence, and integrity: these are better qualifications for office, in the estimation of the great mass of American people, than mere property, which an ignoramus and a thief may possess.

And as to crack-brained fellows like GUITEAU, our contemporary does not make apparent why there need be taken any new steps to discourage them from seeking appointments. His success has not been so brilliant as to hold forth allurements Cliner to himself to pursue the same path longer, or to others of his kind to enter upon a like career. He first applied to several Republican leaders for a chance to speak in the campaign; but, so far as is learned, he was repulsed by all of them. Then, after election, he applied to the President for an appointment; but not the slightest notice of

any kind was taken of his application. We see no way to nake the pursuit of

office more liscouraging to such persons, unless it be to shoot them on the spot. Would our contemporary recommend that? He maintains that they should be rejected after competitive examination; but GAR-FIELD saw at a glance—as other Republicans saw-that the fellow Guiteau was so manifestly unfit that any further examination would be a mere waste of time.

English Notions of American Speech.

A writer in Macmillan, comparing the Othello of Mr. Booth with Mr. Inving's presentation of the same part, takes occasion to say that the former's accent "ever and again jars painfully on English cars." The remark leads us to inquire why it is that our American idioms, and in a less degree our American intonations, are offensive to persons accustomed to the vocabulary and pronunciation of London society.

It is a frequent experience with Americans, when talking to English people, to be annoyed by a professed inability to understand our colloquialisms. Sometimes we are bluntly asked to interpret our meaning, to translate it, so to speak, into intelligible English. At other times we are met with a dazed and vacuous expression of the countenance calculated to seriously embarrass the speaker. English ladies in particular are said to be great adepts in this placid and intangible species of impertmence, and to use this weapon with great address against those of our countrywomen who, by marrying Englishmen of

rank or station, seem to have encroached on their preserves. There is no doubt that this assumption of sheer incapacity to guess the drift and purport of our American idioms is sometimes sincere; but it is more frequently feigned, and a little observation will demonstrate that it is just those tricks of phrase which are not totally unfamiliar to refined English ears, though seldom or never heard from welltrained English lips, that convey an impression of vulgarity. In a word, our most characteristic Americanisms are either neologisms or archaisms, either phrases of new invention or obsolete usage. The former usually prove amusing and interesting, and are often adopted with real gusto; but the latter, for a reason which, once stated, is obvious enough, are distasteful, or, to use the cautious and delicate language of Macmillan, " jar painfully."

Those newly coined words and phrases which portray often with surprising vividness and force the change in natural and social conditions experienced by English settlers in North America, are far from being disagreeable to English cars. The astonishing vogue of BRET HARTE's stories in the most cultivated circles of English readers should suffice to prove that our idioms, so far as they are really novel, so far as they paint the features of a strange environment, are pored over and quoted with anything but a disdainful curiosity. It is well known that a good many American words and turns of speech which strike the unaccustomed ear as peculiarly humorous or vivacious, have entered or are entering into the current slang of Mayfair and Belgravia; have, in short, taken a long step toward naturalization. But it will be found that every one of the idioms thus complacently adopted is, in a strict sense, a neologism, a word or phrase, that is to say, which represents a new thing or a new idea, and to which there existed no precise counterpart in the English language. Such veritable coinage of the Amercan mint may come to circulate in England under conditions precisely similar to those which govern the transplanting of French or German words. It is not novelty, however, but obsolete

iess, which is chargeable on the great majority of so-called Americanisms observed in the speech of natives of New England and in the West. There is no doubt that the English descent, no matter how respectable their birth, or how complete their education, is thickly sown with idioms which are never heard in English drawing rooms. Indeed, so subtly and profoundly is the colof this commonwealth into the keeping of a loquial tongue of Boston and New York society permeated with what to a London ear seem solecisms or vulgarisms, that the most patient and vigilant introspection, prolonged through the space of an ordinary lifetime, cannot avail to weed out provincialisms so thoroughly as to foil an acute or malicious observer. Few things, in fact, are more have spent, it may be, two or three seasons in London, to reproduce the English intonations, forgetting that their slips in bliom are certain to betray them. To copy the accent most approved in English society is not particularly difficult for some vocal organs; but to totally weed out the distinctive words and idioms of the colloquial practically impossible. The perfect accomplishment of such a tour de force would require the incessant labor of a lifetime, which might, we need not say, be better spent in ompassing some more substantial object, uch, for instance, as increasing the stock of our ideas. It was a conviction of the hopeessue is of such a task, as well as of the insignificance of the aim, which led the late Mr. Mother to advise the general abandonment of the attempt and the bold vindleation of an American standard of correctness however, and our best society, by its stren-

such, open to the charge of vulgarity. We may now see why the mass of the distinetively American words and terms of speech detected even in the most self-watchul denizen of Beacon street, or even of Rittenhouse square, are startling, if not positively offensive, to well-bred Engfor office that he is "clean broke;" but such | lish people. The hearer is surprised or shocked, not because the expressions are new, but because they are unpleasantly old; intended to carry 600 first-class and 1,500 not because they are foreign, but because they are disagreeably familiar on the lips of the most popular arguments employed in of stablemen and ladies' maids. For it is he invariable history of archaisms that they survive among uneducated and ignorant people long after they have been discarded by the cultivated and refined. When, therefore, an English woman pretends not to understand what her American interlocutor means by some idiom the latter has employed, what she really means nine limes out of ten by that impertinence is that she never before heard such language ance to a minimum. The power used would in a drawing room, whereas she would not flud it unintelligible on the lips of a coachman or a shop girl. Suppose, for instance, that any class of Americans were in the habit (which happily is not the case of dropping an aspirate in places where it ought to be sounded; does any one familiar with British bad manners doubt that they would be asked to repeat the word mispronounced, although the same fault is committed by almost every Londoner who has not moved, or is not qualified to move, in good society? and therefore Capt. LUNDSONG'S proposed

Americanisms are provincialisms, and, as

associated with the low born and the low bred, and it seems a kind of insult that persons guilty of such vulgarity should assume to enter society.

What is here said of idliom may to some extent be applied to accent. So far as the vocal organs of English settlers on this side of the Atlantic underwent a change for which there is no precedent or parallel in the British Isles, the resultant intonation would be judged like a neologism, that is to say, on its merits. Thus the Yankee nasal twang is odious in Lendon, but not a whit more so than it is to the ear of well-bred people in our Southern States. On the other hand, the lovely soft, liquid intonations often remarked in Southern ladies, particularly among those born in the Gulf States, are admired in England, as they deserve to be. Many varieties, however, of what may broadly be described as the American account find their counterparts in Wales or Scotland, in Cumberland or Yorkshire, in Norfolk or the fens of Lincolnshire; and all these are, of course, distasteful to the ears of Euglish gentlefolk, precisely because they are associated with people of humble origin, who never demand, as American soourners demand, to be received in England upon a footing of social equality.

The Disaster to the Britannic.

The recent disaster to the White Star steamship Britannic, on the coast of Ireland, appears to have been caused by mistaking one fog signal for another. According to the depositions of the Captain and other officers, as telegraphed by cable, the fog signal which they heard just before the steamer ran ashore was sounded at Intervals of five minutes. This is the rate prescribed for the rockets at Tuskar. The sounds really came, however, from the fog guns of Hoots, which should be fired only once in ten minutes. The course of the Britannie was shaped under the impression that she was in the neighborhood of the Tuskar rocks, whereas she was in a very different place, and soon came upon

Fortunately, no lives were lost. The accident, however, has been a good deal talked about, and the opinion is very generally expressed that the steamer would have met with the same mishan if the weather had been stormy instead of comparatively calm. and in that event it is hardly likely that all

on board would have been saved. Every such disaster teaches the necessity of greater care in the navigation of coast waters and in the management of the great passenger steamships which cross the Atlantic. This particular incident also forcibiy illustrates the untrustworthiness of time signals as a means of marine warning It may reasonably be expected that the officer in charge of the fog gun at Hoots will testify that the full interval of ten minutes elapsed between each discharge on the morning the Britannic went ashore. If such was the fact, and yet the reports seemed more frequent to the officers of the steamer, we must infer that for practical purposes the difference between five and ten minutes cannot be detected with certainty enough to base any distinction between fog signals upon the rate at which they are sounded. We believe the attempt to distinguish revolving lights on the British coast by differences in the times of revolution has never proved satisfactory, and much thought and research have been devoted to the contrivance of some better system.

Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, the eminent physleist, favors a system of long and short flashes, analogous to the dots and dashes of the Morse telegraphic alphabet. Each lighthouse could have its distinctive combination of three or four flashes, which could be read whenever the light was visible at all, and would at once tell the mariner just where it was. Sir WILLIAM THOMof the Middle States, or of their descendants | SON has carefully studied the subject for many years, being himself an ardent yachtsspeech of Yankees and New Yorkers of man, and accustomed to the navigation of the dangerous seas about Great Britain; and he is confident that this method would prove successful. Might not a similar plan be available for steam fog horns or fog whistles, by suitable combinations of long and short signals?

Shortening the Voyage Across the

Atlantic. The principal steamship lines are from year to year adding to their fleets vessels of greater tonnage and higher engine power, in order to shorten the time of the voyage laughable than the misdirected efforts of across the Atlantic. The ocean highway some American young men or women, who | between America and Europe is now traversed by the most gigantic and the fleetest steamers in the world, and yet the ship-

builders are not satisfied. The City of Rome for the Inman line, for instance, was launched last month, and is the largest ship in the world, with the exception of the Great Eastern. It is 610 feet long by 52 feet broad, has a tonnage of 8,826 language learned on our mother's knee is | tons, and an indicated horse power of 10,000, It is designed to make at least eighteen knots. The Guion and Cunard lines have recently built or are building steamers which are expected to be of equal speed; and among all the companies there is a brisk competition in the construction of vessels which shall exceed in fleetness any

of those to which we are accustomed. Now, however, designs have been made by a Swedish naval architect for a new kind of Atlantic passenger steamer, which shall attain a speed of from twenty to twenty-one in idiom. His advice has not been taken, knots an hour, and make the voyage across the Atlantic in six days. To do this the nous endeavor to avoid them, admits that | ship must steam at an average of at least twenty knots the whole distance; and there fore it must be capable of going faster when the wind and tide are not dead against the vessel, so as to make up for time lost when

the circumstances are not so favorable. The ship proposed by Capt. LUNDBORG the Swedish engineer, is to be 500 feet long by 74 feet broad, and to be propelled by four compound engines, capable of developing together 22,800 indicated horse power. It is second and third class passengers, and 3,000 tons of cargo, besides 3,200 tons of coal, or enough for 180 hours, steaming at full speed.

The prominent idea of Capt. LUNDBORG is to so build his ship that the main body shall divide the water horizontally instead of vertically. The hull, therefore, projects below the water line, and this peculiarity of his design enables him to have large engine room, to get great capacity with shallow draught, and to give his vessel favorable lines. The purpose is to reduce her resistgive the ship, according to the ordinary formula used for calculating speed, something over twenty knots. It is supposed, however, that she would be faster, since litthe power would be lost in wave-making, the water having a clean run astern, being divided horizontally by the projecting lower part of her hull, the peculiar feature of the

Navai architects are not apt to look with favor on any marked departure from the ordinary principles of ship construction, The simple truth is that most of those | vessel is likely to find adverse critics among Americanisms which are not neologisms but | them. The London Engineer, however, archaisms are detested because they are | speaks with respect of his ideas, and urges

onstruction.

that they be put to a practical test in a steamer of mederate size. Even if his ship is not feasible, however, steam vessels constructed after the received plans are likely before long to make the voyage across the Atlantic in the time set by him.

Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, telegraphed to Postmaster-General James that that organization had decided to present Mrs. GARFIELD with \$250,000. It was given out in this manner that New York city was to make the present, which Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD was engineering. On Saturday, says the Baltimore Gazette, Mr. ENOCH PRATT of that city received a despatch from Mr. CYRUS W. FRELD, saving:

"Have subscriptions for over one hundred thousand dollars unconditionally for Mrs. Gazziele. What will Baltimore do in her own way?" Does this mean that Mr. FIELD has found it necessary to go out of town to collect the money about which he has made such estentatious announcements? Does it mean that New Yorkers see the impropriety of making such a gift, con-

sidering the condition of the President? We hope so. "It looks," says the Baltimore Gazette, very much as if New York had been just a little bit previous in sending the telegram to Mr. JAMES." Splendid as was last year's celebration of the new French national holiday, the anniver-

sary of the taking of the Bastile, it bids fair to be outdone by this year's celebration, which comes off to-morrow. It illustrates the French idea of a people's holiday that whatever is to form part of the jubilation will be free-even performances in the theatres will be free. Many ople in America, as well as in France, can re member when the taking of the Bastile was described with a kind of shudder in the authorized histories, as a horrible instance of mob frenzy and lawlessness. But now that event becomes hallowed in French history as its chief giory, and has founded the annual fête day of the revolution and the republic.

The commutation of the death sentences passed on the alleged murderers of ABDUL Aziz can hardly be surprising, in view of the manifest one-sidedness and absurdity of the trial. It was fortunate for the other condemned people, MUSTAPHA the gardener, MUSTAPHA the wreatier, and so on, that their fate was linked with the fate of the influential MIDHAT and the other pashas.

New York at last is alleged to have within one of her jails a genuine Italian brigand. The detectives who have the prisoner in charge say that he is Gruseppe Esposito, and that he is guilty of all sorts of dark deeds. The prisoner denies this, saving he is plain Vincenzo REBELLO, a fruit vender of New Orleans, guilty of no crime. There is this much in favor of the Italian's statement, he doesn't look in the least like a brigand. No one who has seen Horace VERNET's paintings of brigands, or heard the opera of "Fra Diavolo," would imagine for a oment that the small, dark, poorly dressed man now in Ludiow street jail is a brigand. But he does look like a fruit vender, and his counterparts are selling peanuts and bananas throughout this city to-day. Still, appearanceare descritful, and REBELLO may be Esposito, and the fruit seller a genuine bandit. The truth will be sought for in court to-day.

Yesterday noon Mr. Griscom of Chicago broke his forty-five days' fast in the presence of two hundred admiring spectators. He now has the proud consciousness of having beaten Dr. TANNER at the fasting business. There seems to have been none of that skepticism concerning his honesty that prevailed here during the greater part of Dr. TANNER's fast, but which finally disappeared before his decreasing weight. The Chicago doctors seem to have taken it for granted that GRISCOM was honest, and the fact that he has lost 49% pounds in weight during the forty-five days is pretty good of that he didn't eat much in that time. It is difficult to tell just what benefit there is in these fasts. If Mr. GRISCOM expects to teach men to eat less, he will doubtless fail. If he expects to make money by lecturing, he will also fall, judging from Dr. TANNER's experience.

Amassiu-like Falsehood.

A gentleman residing at Herkimer, in this State maried to Mr. Conkling the following paragraph which appeared in the local paper, the Druccoul. "Perhaps among the saddest of all this and news is the fact that some of the Republican courtials have give as far as to intimate that Mesers. Consting and Arthor were municated in the award crime. The approximate a news after the circulate and approve such a scandarious report is almost as wisked as the impulse that prompted this miscrable, good-for-nothing fanalic to kill the Presi-dent."

Mr. Conkling, in a note acknowledging the receipt of the slip, sava: "Picase accept my thanks for the cutting from the Herkoner Democrate It is pleasant to see that a Demo-

eratic paper does not he situte to frown upon assassin-like The Fand Improper if the President Lives.

From the Philadelphia Times. The newspaper press of the country owes a nuty to the public in the matter of the fund now raising or Mrs. Garfield. Should the President die there can be question raised about the good taste and the approprinteness of the got. If, however, the President shall live there will be a serious question which very properly presents itself to one or two of the donors who have nade their subscriptions conditional on the death of the President. This is precisely what should be done with the whole fund. The matter must be locked at, in the vent of the President's living, just as if he had never been shot. No one doubts the impropriety of a gift by sen many of whom are interested in important legislaion which the President will be called upon to approve or disapprove. The domors should relieve the Fresident of the emberrassment of appearing ungracious by reusing the gift to his wife. It would certainly be his duto do this, and it would be very uncourteo is and unkind compel him to perform the duty. Presents to the This: Magi-trate have caused unpleasant comments be

The President not in Want.

From the Baston Herald. Perhaps no form of generosity not positively rmful should be criticised, and, after the case of Ger Grant, an incumbent of the Presidency is naturally look. however, that President Gardeld is not in immediate pressing want, and that, if he lives, his family will no suffer. Should be she, a subscription for his family would be eminently wise and proper.

A Painful Accident.

Mr. Parkhurst, counsel for Mrs. Sprague, has lost one eye by the rupture of a blood vessel, and will probably lose the other. Nothing can be done with the divorce suit for some time.

Bunning Clocks by Compressed Air. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The whole

tem of transmitting time by means of compressed air is due to the gonins of an American, Mr. Herman J. Wenzel of San Francisco, whose patents in this country and-date any attempt at such a system in Europe. In the in the article in today's Srx on "A System of Running The Brooklyn Board of Education Election All the Clocks of a City," it is mentioned that engines and air compressors are used in Paris. Vienna, and also where. Mr. Wenne'ts simplified system does away with all that unaccessary exponee. The regulator itself, whice controlling all the clocks of a unifold of block also armises the power for transmitting the compressed air, which it does be simply moving a lever up and down in two class lars partially filled with glycerine, which will heither treeze no exaporate. partially filled with giverning beautifully the United a Wennerday system has been adopted by the United of Government for department buildings at Washing-by the desurt toller a in Filleroth street. New York, by the bog hotel at Reckaryay. It can be seen in this ration by any one at the jeweiny exhibits ment of ries Schmiart, 24 John street. Agrangements are not made to introduce this system throughout Pasculy, I some of the largest buildings new going up will also it some of the largest buildings new going up will also.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some forty scars ago, whom Cornellus Hyer was President of the Bank of New York, a position he had reached step by step from that of check clerk, it was the custom with see from that of check cieffs, it was the custom with the way before discounted discounted to present to the day before discounted. It beganned on one occurs that they be discounted, the present of on the action is some paper discounted, affered it in the usual way, on the same evapons grin to the house of the President He have a way and the hand a next of special cantles. The next may the cantles are extracted to the domor and the was thrown out.

Sitting Bull at Fort Qu'Appelle.

What a Boctor Wants to Know. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the matically asserted that the liver was proctrated.
I would like to inquire whether, in verification of this statement, there has been a careful chemical and incressopical examination showing whether the would have discharged side and livercould?

A Pursicial.

Nawars July 12.

THE CYRUS FIELD FUND,

What is Thought of It and What is Guld of WASHINGTON, July 11.-No city in the Union contains a larger proportion of intelligent people than Washington; but the great majority are directly or indirectly dependent on the party in power for the time being, and love Boards of Regents are doing and endeavoring to do, and to be in harmony with it, or at any rate, they endeavor to avoid all unnecessary opposition. Ten thousand of them are he recipients of salaries, or of patronage in some form; while the whole business population-shopkenners of all kinds-look to these

salaried people as their best customers. The moral atmosphere, therefore, is not friendly to the growth of independent thought on matters affecting the Administration. Still, there is an undercurrent of disapproval, at least, of the scheme for raising a large fund to be settled on Mr. Garfield's family during his lifetime, or while he remains in public life. There are precedents for gratuities to public nen; but they are bad precedents, and should be set aside in favor of the nobler precedents

set by John Quincy Adams and by Andrew Johnson, who declined to receive presents from citizens while they were in public office. During the long service of Mr. Adams in the House of Representatives after the close of his Presidential term, some publisher sent him a fine edition of the Bible, bound in costly style, as a present. Mr. A. ascertzined the probable value of the book, and enclosed the amount to the donor with his thanks, but with the assurance that he regarded it as improper for a public officer to receive presents from the people. This letter may doubtless be found in his works. letter may doubtless be found in his works, published by his son, Charles Francis Adams, and should be reproduced by the press for the addication of this generation.

Mr. Jonnson, white President of the United States, acted on this principle in two instances, one of which has never been made public. Just before coming here, in the early part of the year 1865, he wrote to a young friend whom he had befriended in an essential way requesting.

year 1865, he wrote to a young friend whom he had befriended in an essential way, requesting him to call on a tailor and order him a suit of ciothes, to be ready for him on his arrival to be inaugurated as Vice-President. His young friend seized the occasion to present him the suit. It was accordingly made, and sent to Mr. Johnson on his arrival, but without the tailor's bill. Finding how the case stood he sent for his friend, and made him receive the cost of the suit, stating to him that it had been a rule of his life to refuse presents from any one while in ille to refuse presents from any one while in the public service. This was the gentleman's account of the incident at the time.

The other instance of refusal to receive a present occurred after Mr. Johnson became President. Some superserviceable friends, shortly after his inauguration, instead of thinking of the widowed Mrs. Lincoln, who was left poor, hastened to saiute the rising sun shortly after his inauguration, instead of thinking of the widowed Mrs. Lineoin, who was left poor, hastened to saiute the rising sun of power by the offer of an elegant carriage and horses. But the present was promptly and peremptorily refused, Mr. Johnson remembered the constitutional provision in relation to the pay of the President, which in spirit, if not in letter, prohibits the acceptance of gitts from any one. In the days of comparative poverty, when the Constitution was framed, it was not imagined that under our republican system of government the colossal fortunes which are now so common could be accumulated; and hence the reception of presents from foreign potenates, from our own Government, and from the States of the Union was prohibited, while nothing was said of presents from citizens. It was deemed sufficient to declare that

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for winch he shall have been discondingled during the period for which he shall have been discondingled and the shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

It is also provided in a noches places that

It is also provided, in another clause, that No title of notifity shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trus under them shall, without the consent of the Congress accept of any present, emolument office, or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State

ander them shall, without the consent of the Longress, ascept of any present, emclament effice, or nut, of any sind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

The purpose of these prohibitions cannot be misunderateod. They are to prevent the President and other public officers from falling under influences, whether corrupt or mislending, that may be inconsistent with the welfare and honor of the American people. They were well meant and well directed: but they falled to go far enough. It is now apparent to all that the danger to the public liberties from corrupt foreign influences is insignificant compared with that which may arise from home influences, from great corporations and from the combinations of individuals who count their wealth by millions of dollars.

If the work of the assassin had been complete, or if the President shall yet succumb to the fiendish assault, it might be a fit and a graceful thing for his wealthy friends to step forward and make ample provision for the elegant comfort and independence of his family. It may be hoped there are many years of peaceful repose in store for Mr. Garfield, in which, like the sages of Quincy, of Monticello, and of Pen Park, the may induige his philosophic tastes, and extend the hospitalities of an elegant home to his admiring friends and countrymen. When the time for his definite withdraws from public life shall arrive, his munificent friends of for his definite withdrawa; from public life shall arrive, his munificent friends of the New York Chamber of Commerce may, without a suspection of sinister motives, launch out their sureins thousands; and, in the mean time, while Mr. Garfleid remains in the Presidential chair at a salary of lifty thousand dollars per annum, and a large, the residence furnished at the public expense, his family will not be in want of the ordinary comforts of life.

Tree Culture in California.

From the San Francisco Chronicle

From the San Francisco Chronicis.

Eight years ago an emigrant from an Eastern State arrived in one of the bay counties with his family and a capital of \$75. He had some knowledge of horifullure, and was a good practical gardener. A capitalist, who was the owner of some comparatively useless land, contracted with this emigrant for planting and tending forty acres of this land in Australian gums or encalptus.

The breaking, leading, planting, and labor on the land coat the owner \$3,600. At the end of the first year he had \$2,000 thrifty trees, and the second year he set out the shaded ground in pasture, which retained its verdure nearly throughout the entire twelve months, showing a denser growth from year to year. At the beginning of the third year neutilized this pasture for dairy cows, and found it strong enough to support two cows to the acre. He estimated its value for this use at \$4 per month per acre for eight months out of twelve, or \$32 per year per acre. The total yearly profit from this source was \$1.250.

was \$1.280
At the end of the eighth year he was offered in cash by the keepers of a wood yard thirty cents each for his trees, or \$250 per acre, the purchaser to pay all the cost of cutting and removing the timber. The total value was \$0.600, but in the mean time the owner of the land had had the years' use of the pasture, which, by his own close estimate, was worth to him \$5.000. This makes the grand total of gross earnings in eight years \$15 doo. From this must be deducted \$1,500 paid out for the nursery plants, fencing, and labor, and an expense of \$500 for water for irrigation during the first two years, leaving a net income of \$11,500, or \$287.50 per acre for the eight years, or \$36 per acre for one acre for the eight years, or \$36 per acre for one

A Soldier Entitled to Receive his Own Pen-

WASHINGTON, July 12 .- Milton L. Woolworth, on inmate of the Soldiers Home in Hampton, Va., with ew from that institution "without leave," and remed e return, although informed that if he did not do so he would be discharged for desertion. He applied to the Pension Office for his pension, but payment was refused except through the treasurer of the Home. The question was submitted to Secretary Kirkwood, who decides that the pension have point to the bensioner as the sois beneficiary and in all cases not excepted by special statute makes parament directly to tim compulsory on the part of the pensions again. The law di cots the payment of certain pensions to treasurers of solders homes, but also guards the distournment of pensions solely for the benefit of the pensioner without telescitions. It is a maked first, which can only be exercised toward those who continue to receive the care of the homes. If that care and benefit cannot be given or is reposited by the soldier, the soldier and not the institution about he entitled to receive the pension. except through the treasurer of the Home. The question

The Brooklyn Board of Education, in which wo factions have been fighting each other with great itterness, yesterday decided the long contest over the flices of the Board. It has for a long time been the custom to review the old officers, and under this custom the Secretary, Mr. is W. A. Stuart, has held office for twenty years. The death of Mr. E. J. Whitlock, who had for eleven years been President of the B and, made an election for President necessary, and as the investigation into the recent rathery of the books of the safe had incidentally revealed careless management, Mr. Sturriss favor as a candidate for Secretary and in the order of the factions who put up caucus candidates be received. of the factions who but up cancus candidates he received that your value. The cancus was hever heard of before this year in the H-ard of Effication, but it is asserted that a ring has been formed by some young Republicans in the Hoard to explice its parrotiage, and they have introduced various political methods. The candidates of the older members of the H-ard sere Daniel Mayler for President, Whitam M. Cole for Vice President, and cales of the H-ard sere Daniel Mayler for President, whitam M. Tole for Vice President, and cales of the H-ard sere Daniel M. Tallinadge for Secretary, and they were elected.

Machattan Ratiway Litigation The Manhattan Rallway Company yesterday

btained from Judge Callen in Supreme Court City icers a writ of certificiari to review the action of the Lax Commissionlers in assessing its personal property and capital shok at \$1.685,000 its personal property and capital shok at \$1.685,000 its personal property and capital shok at \$1.000 its personal property and Attorney General, are to wake a method before Jude-Westlivade, in Kingston to day, for the appointment of a receiver for the Manualtan Railway Company and for its dissolution.

OTTAWA, July 12 .- The Department of the In-

erior has received information that Sitting Bull is still at Fort Qa'Appelle. Most of his voite braves have described him, and this band consists now print pally of the men and equates. ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

From 90 to 22 Per Cent. of Our Voting Pop-ALBANY, July 12 .- The University Convocaion today was largely attended by regents and repre-entatives from the different colleges, academies, and high schools of the State. The welcoming sildress of Chancellor Pierson gave a brief acc unt of what the

invited the cooperation of the Convocation.

Prof. Gardiner of the Albany Academy read a paper on "The Relation of the General Government to the Education of the People." This paper showed an alarm ing amount of illiteracy in the United States, and sug gested methods of removing it. It presented statistics States was 7,623, 60), the voting population of the South era States being 2,775,000. The illiterate voters in the

Schurban Rapid Transit.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners appointed by the Mayer on June 25 to determine in thirty days whether or not a new rapid transit road in the aunexed listrict is necessary, and, if it is necessary, to select within thirty days more the best route for it, and to or. ganize within sixty days more a company to build the road, met again yesterday at 170 Broadway. The Comroad, met again yesterday at 170 Broadway. The Commissioners are Gen. W. F. Smith, President; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles H. P. De Graff, Elicidge Gerry, Jr., and Matthew Daly. Arguments in favor of a new road had been presented at previous sessions. Yesterday the Commissioners heard Fordham Morris, coursel, and J. J. K. Croes, emineer, of the Suburban Rappd Transit Company, which was organized two years ago, and whose alleged insigne to proceed promptly with the work has excited the present movement for another road. The representatives of the Suburban Company claimed that they had been proceeding with due dilicence; that they had gone on with the engineering work, and that \$50,000, which is five per cent of their capital stock has been pind to. John B. Haskin, Justice Anicel, Cel. R. H. Shannon, John Ittner, S. S. Randall, and others are among those who are in favor of a new road, and whose views were intrier presented also to the Commission. The Commission will st again on Saturday.

The will of Benjamin W. Delamater, a grandancle of Schuyler Colfax, was yesterlay admitted to probate by Surrogate Livingstone in Brooklyn. Mr. belamater died recently in his residence in Clark street, Brooklyn, seed 80 years. He was once President of th queaths \$500 to the Children's Aid Society, \$1,000 to the ouents \$500 to the Children's Aid Society, \$1,000 to the Home for Friendiess Women and Children in Concord street, \$1,500 to the Industrial School and Home or Des-litate Children, \$1,000 to the Brooking States on \$4,000 to the Brooking Orphan Asylum, \$1,000 to the American Reformed Church on the Heights, \$1,000 to the American Bible Society, \$500 to the American Tract Society, and \$1,000 to the Home for Aged and Destitute Men. The re-mainder of the estate is divided among relatives, who will receive about \$15,0000. He bad no children, and he gave by his will, which was made April 22, 1878, \$2,000 to ex-Vice-President Colfax, but by a codicil he changed the amount to \$1,000.

From the ruins of the Elm Place Congrega-Israel, a variety theatre, to be known as the Grand Hugh Fay, the variety actors, and ex-Fire Marshal Ben-jamin Lewis, who have associated themselves together for this venture. The theatre will be built unon the foundations of the church, and the old Sunday school hall will be used for stage purposes. The brick wail be-tween the church and Sunday school hall will serve an a prosentian front. The theatre will be 70 feet wide by 140 deep, 72 feet in height, with two galleries and will seet about 3.00 persons. There will be three exits from the auditorium, and three from the galleries. The cost is to be about \$75,000.

Nominated for Dock Commissioner.

Nathaniel L. McCready, whom Mayor Grace nominated for Dock Commissioner, declined to accept the affice, and yesterday the Mayor named John R. Voor the effice, and sesterday the Mayor named John R. Voorhis for the place. The Board of Aldermen tabled the
nomination and then adjourned until August.
Mr. Voorhis is a naive of this city, and a resident of
the Ninth Ward. He is a Democrat, a member of the
Committee of One Hundred, and an active member of
the Ninth Assembly District Organization recently made
by that committee. He was made an Excise Commissicher in 1873 by Mayor Havemeyer, and on Juty 7,
1874, was appointed a Police Commissioner in the place
of Oliver Charlick. He went out of that office at the expiration of his term, but was again appointed by Mayor
Cooper in November, 1879, to succeed Police Commismoter James E. Morrison. He retired to private like
when the Supreme Court reinstated Gen. Wm. F. Smith.

Obstacles to Street Cleaning

Seth C. Hawley was examined yesterday in elation to the Mayor's charges against the Police Commissioners. He said that the large number of encum-brances in the streets made the work of cleaning them difficult. There were 19,000 vehicles standing in the streets at night. In 1878, 1,131,868 loads of ashes, garbure, dirt. and show were removed, at a cost of 64 cents a lead; in 1878, 1,131,081 loads, at 60 cents each, and in 1889, 1,086,077 loads, at 61 7 10 cents her load. In his opinion it was impracticable to competenants of houses to keep ashes and garbare separated.

The investigation will be continued to-day. The law-The investigation will be continued to-day. The law-yers hope to close the testimony this week.

Yachting Almost Without Wind.

The sailing match of the Columbia Vacht lubs, brought out over twenty crack crait. The race was sailed over the club's triangular course, with a loo in the centre, the starting point being off the club hous fout of Eighty sixth street. North River. From the start

The Comet Not Divided.

ROCHESTER, July 12 .- Prof. Lewis Swift of the Warner Observatory says that it is the opinion of astronomers generally that the comet new seen is iden tical with the one discovered in Brazil on May 29, th news of which was cabled to Europe by Dom Pedra. It is probably a new come, although Prot. Chambler of Cambridge, who computed its orbit found it to differ little from that of the comet of 18-7. There is no division of the comet, better sciaming the discovery and the Warner prize of \$300 commune to come in by the hundred. These letters are before comet in by the hundred.

Sowing Grain for the Robin's Island Quall, The purchasers of Robin's Island, in Peconic have put it in charge of a keeper. The brickyards on the island are to be closed and the sheds renoved. Several members of the club, it is said, propose to make the island a summer residence, and with this ob-bect in view will erect cottages this fail. The building of cottages will not interest with the use of the island for the hastern Field Club trials, which will be held as hereinore. Grain has been sown to the qual, and trum present an bearances there will be piculy of birds for the needs of the club.

Sharks Among the Pishermen's Nets.

Bluefishing in the ocean off Fire Island is fair, er telt tunning from 25 to 50 fish per boat. The fist average from 5 to 10 pounds agrees. Very lew fish have tel appeared prode Fire Island har. In the Great South Bay weakhed and shorepshead are plenting. Sharks have put in their more armies in large numbers, making bad work with the fishermen's net.

Bon't Talk About Principle Now ! High stepping, but tender-tood Half Breeds,

ust now at the top of the heap, Who see but the visions of office. And what you can get and can keep; While greedily you may be plucking The fruit that hangs ripe on the bough, Don't grate of your doctrine or practice,

The men whom the voters elected You cheered at the drop of the hat; If one of them new tails to smit s Whose fault will you tell us is that? You say that a sik purse can never

Don't talk about principle now!

He made of the ear of a sow;

So, while you are knitting or weaving Den't talk about principle now! The ways and the tricks and the manners hat raised you and put you in place By you were endorsed and applauded, As soon as you finished the race

Ir fortune should finally cheat you, To destiny patiently bow. d take what you don't out to others: Don't talk about principle now! Your motto and watchword is office-

All cise is a sham and a fraut.
Who cares if a north or an east wind should scatter your plander ster at ? In cheating the people, you cheated Yourselves, and right well you know how Then stick to the men you elected;

A miserable beauticle, languar and inclanchaly, generally spring true a turnel liver indirection or distinctions. By Jayme's Sanutice Puls will be found a sure carabre for these symptoms of undating the liver and producing regular evacuations—4 is

SUNBEASIA

-Six lines of railroad now enter Denveand three more are soon to be alited. The Rev. Robert Collyer hunted up his

old anvil in Yorkshire, and has it in his stu-The London Tablet says that the income roquois's owner is estimated at \$5,000 a day

-Forty people were killed last year on Swiss railroads, and all by their own imprud--It is claimed by the Methodist that not

more than half of one per cent of clergymen tale through -In thirty-one years Gen. Sherman has been but once late for dinner. His wile is the authoray

for this statement. -With the death of his son, Sir Percy Shelley, the poet will, in common with Byton, have no descendant of his mame.

-The average English and American brain is said to weigh 45.7 ounces, against Freien 44.6; German, 44.1; Italian, 44; negro, 40.5.

-Three boys who surreptitiously took a tradesman's cart and drove to E peom races have conclus four years to a retormatory to explain the enormats.

The errors of the great Parliament House clock at Westminster last year were under I second on 31 per cent of the days of observation, between 1 and 2 seconds on 47 per cent., 2 and 3 seconds on is per cent., and 3 and 4 seconds on 4 per cent.

-The shoemaker of whom Walters order. ed a pair of heavy shoes, with a half-nound copper toe on ed a pair of heavy since, with a transport to en-the right one, at Lodi, N. V., wondered what was the pur-pose of the strange contrivance, until he heard of Miss Walters's beau being frightfully kicked out of the home. -The Holy Man of Senoussi, in Tripoli who is only awaiting his fortieth hirthday-which will be vext year-to reveal himself as the "Mehedi." or Re-

former of the Mohammedans, destined to drive the Christians from Northern Africa, is visited by thousands of pilgrims. -The sale of Queen Victoria's yearlings has of late years generally brought forward a very inferior lot of anima's. This year, however, the contrary was the case; the yearhors, although the mi

ority of them were small, realized an average of nearly -A woman belonging to the sect called Perfectionists undertook to run herself to death at Delas fexas. She got the idea from a Scriptural passage about running the race to the end," that if she ran till she died she would go direct to heaven. She could not kill perself by pedestrianism, however, and reported to

-At Stepney, London, the crowd were so urious with the grandmother of a girl who com suicide because the old lady would not let her wear her to prevent the mourning coach containing this Sparts ancestress being overturned. All sorts of refuse was

-There is reason to believe that in a few years carp will be abundant in this country. The fish that were put in ponds in Morris County, New Jersey, last December, all lived through the winter and are thriving finely. They have increased from two inches in length to six inches. They find their own food and bid air to multiply rapidly.

-Count Czarnecki, a Pelish nobleman o Ultramontane persuasion, was indicted recently at Po-sen, on the charge of having unfurled over his manaco two flags with the inscription, "Death to the Germana," and upon trial, was convicted and sentenced to at months imprisonment. A poor slater who helped him run up his revolutionary banners was also condemned to prison for a fortmitht -The London Standard regards marriage

as an institution specially and peculiarly belonging to man's original condition as a farmer. A young man needs a mate the moment he is moved by the ambition where the small wheat growers are numerous, the mar riage rate is high, whereas among the stock raisers of Victoria and New South Wales it is low. -A Berlin millinery establishment has

come to grief in a queer way. The proprietor sold to the nearest erecer his old order books, oblivious of the va-rious notes on customers they contained, such as Countess - exacting, stingy, but a good buyer Counters N. dress to be well pudded in front; Baroness L. care must be taken to show off her arm, which she piques herself on," Ac. Somebody got hold of these an

-Australia suffers from both animal and and a kind of watercress, which somebody thought would be "such a good thing," but which has served adnirably to choke up streams; and now it is in mortal dread of the luniana, a shrub resembling a gigantic rasp erry bush, which was imported as a garden ornament rom France. Birds like the seed and scatter it is all directions, and the shrub threatens to grow den

-Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the leader of he Land League party, when in Europe, both at her realdences in Gardiner street, Dublin, Cavendish square gave frequent evening parties, which linger still in the recollection of her guests. Miss Anna Parnell, who conducts the Ladies' Land League in Ireland, is remarkable or beauty and livenness of mind. Her fixed ideas in political and social matters are similar to those of her brother. There is a married sister in Paris who has op-

posite views. -The condemnation by the Vatican of Father Curer's new book has led to the result which might have been expected. Seven thousand copies were sold during the first formight, and a second edition will soon be brought out. The condemnation appears to have been wholly arbitrary. Knowing that it would be impossible to convict Father Curel of heresy if fairly tried before the Congregation of the Index, "New Italy" was summarily and mysteriously condemned by the Inquisition without any notification to the author of the errors

-The Associated Charities of Boston have published a circular warning people against giving money to street bergars. "They are almost sure to be awindlers, say a committee of the society, after directly investigation. "ninety nine out of 100 is not too high to put if, and, in fact, is being very lement to the hundredth; and yet, because it is an easy sort of self-indulgence to put one's hand in one's pocket and give what one will never miss, the impostors will live and thrive, to the tetriment and loss of the worthy pour, and the demoral-

ization of the careless rich." -Ben Thompson, who keeps a gambling hell at Austin, Texas, is a ff in speech, small in stature, and usually mild in manner; yet he is one of the noted. desperantes of the Southwest, and has killed half a dozen men. He cannot, however, be accused of downight nurder, for in every instance he technically acted in into a fight in which pistols are drawn, he recklosiy waits until his opponent has fired, and then deliberately ourt, and has not yet resulted in his death, as it would reasonably be expected to do.

-A Santa Fé paper tells a tale which recalls Holmes's novel of "Elsie Venner." It says that there is resident at Guadalatara an individual having a scaly green skin, exactly like a viper's, which he sheds every year. It comes off in a single piece. Helius ha hair on his head. His sister, who died a short time are, had similar reculiarities. Toward the close of her life this viperous skin encroached on her eyes, so that sho could only see through a narrow aperture. The suns fate exerbising her bruther. These unhappy property known as "viper men and women." The phenomenal is attributed to the fact of their mother having us if ommon in Cubareaten an excess of viper's fiesh to cure a disease of the blood.

-The shop window beauties are to be entirely excluded from the balls and receptions of the 1900 cess of Wales this season. Not a single probeauty is to be allowed to participate in the amuse, entr of the annual garden party given by the Princes to the Queen. But compensation has been found always by one of the most fashionable of the beauties in her viside tary retirement from the gay scenes in which she played o cous, toubus a part last year and to which all won! be no longer welcome. She has taken a villa so like banks of the Thames, to which all the best have in Lib don are anatons to be invited. She knows well that the mothers and daughters will not be ong in sec citations likewise. A clever woman is that identical protessional beauty.

-Lieut.-Col. C. E. Stewart of the Bengal Staff Corps read a paper on the Turcoman country fore the Royal designable at Society. During its travel he was hospitably entertained by Syd Ali Khan at head bad, as was also the Darry News correspondent. pened to be there. Col. Siewart, who had fing non-the-self as an Armentan horse dealer, was during the weeks, constantly believed by the correspondent of brahim, the name he had adopted. One day last "Really, Khwaya Birahim, you apeak English states" fully well for an Armenian." The Colonel key this contenance and replied. " Dir, we Armenishs of the receive a very fair education." Subsequent ered himself as an Englishman to his questi-

-The change in the riding habit wen by the Princess of Wales has been the subject of and discussion among tables in England and because to horse women here. The new richmands with a stort and the rich the American position of the rater is siler in the self-unencombered with the heavy fields and length of dampery Latherto worn. The vinot be plown about, and is thus here terroling the fort and anklo, who horse to reach the storage. The soirt was cost to the manufacture of the storage of the state of the storage of the state of the storage of the state of the stat gostime, and ight easily rated to the sent the danger of exceening a school of the barrachs with the reason most many tores